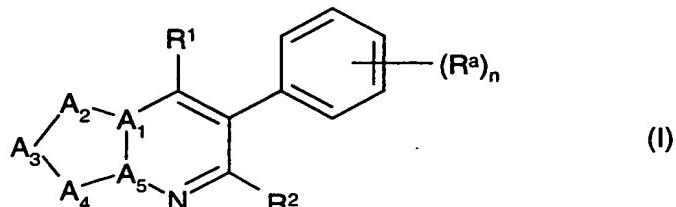


We claim:

1. A bicyclic compound of the formula I

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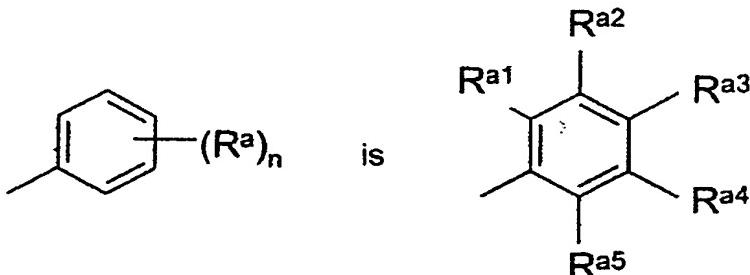
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in which

- $A_1$  or  $A_5$  is C and the other of the two variables  $A_1$ ,  $A_5$  is N, C or  $C-R^3$ ;  
 $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ ,  $A_4$  independently of one another are N or  $C-R^{3a}$ ,  
where one of the variables  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$  or  $A_4$  may also be S or a group  
 $N-R^4$  if  $A_1$  and  $A_5$  are both C,  
and where  $A_4$  is not N or  $C-R^{3a}$  if  $A_1$  is N,  $A^3$  is  $C-R^{3a}$  and  $A_5$  is C, and  
where
- $A_1$  is attached to  $A_2$  and  $A_3$  to  $A_4$  or  
 $A_2$  is attached to  $A_3$  and  $A_4$  to  $A_5$  or  
 $A_1$  is attached to  $A_5$  and  $A_2$  to  $A_3$  or  
 $A_1$  is attached to  $A_5$  and  $A_3$  to  $A_4$  or  
 $A_1$  is attached to  $A_2$  and  $A_4$  to  $A_5$  by double bonds;
- $n$  is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;
- $R^a$  is halogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  
 $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyloxy or  $C(O)R^5$ ;
- $R^1$  is halogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl, where a carbon atom of the  
 $C_1-C_{10}$ -alkyl radical may be replaced by a silicon atom,  
 $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_2-C_{10}$ -alkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -haloalkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkynyl,  
 $C_3-C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3-C_8$ -cycloalkyl- $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, where the cycloalkyl  
moiety of the two last-mentioned groups may be unsubstituted or  
contain 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 radicals selected from the group consisting  
of  $C_1-C_4$ -alkylidene,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, halogen,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl and hydroxy  
and the alkyl moiety of  $C_3-C_8$ -cycloalkyl- $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl may be  
unsubstituted or contain 1, 2, 3, or 4 radicals selected from the group  
consisting of halogen,  $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl and hydroxy,  
 $C_5-C_8$ -cycloalkenyl which may be unsubstituted or contain 1, 2, 3 or 4  
radicals selected from the group consisting of  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, halogen,  
 $C_1-C_4$ -haloalkyl and hydroxy,  $OR^6$ ,  $SR^6$ ,  $NR^7R^8$ , a radical of the  
formula  $-C(R^{11})(R^{12})C(=NOR^{13})(R^{14})$  or a radical of the formula  
 $-C(=NOR^{15})C(=NOR^{16})(R^{17})$ ;
- $R^2$  is halogen, cyano,  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl,  
 $C_2-C_6$ -haloalkenyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkynyl,  $C_3-C_8$ -cycloalkyl,  
 $C_5-C_8$ -cycloalkenyl,  $OR^6$ ,  $SR^6$  or  $NR^7R^8$ ;

- $R^3, R^{3a}$  independently of one another are hydrogen, CN, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl;  
 $R^4$  is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl;  
 $R^5$  is hydrogen, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl,  
5 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino or  
di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, piperidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl or morpholin-4-yl;  
 $R^6$  is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl or COR<sup>9</sup>;  
 $R^7, R^8$  independently of one another are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkyl,  
10 C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkadienyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl,  
C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-bicycloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl,  
a 5- or 6-membered saturated or partially unsaturated heterocycle  
which may have 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from the group  
consisting of N, O and S as ring members or  
a 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle which may have 1, 2 or 3  
15 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S as ring  
members,  
where the radicals mentioned as R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup> may be partially or fully  
halogenated and/or may have 1, 2 or 3 radicals R<sup>b</sup> where  
R<sup>b</sup> is selected from the group consisting of cyano, nitro, OH,  
20 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl,  
C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino,  
piperidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl or morpholin-4-yl;  
25 R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may also  
form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle  
which may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 further heteroatoms selected from the  
group consisting of O, S, N and NR<sup>10</sup> as ring members, which may be  
partially or fully halogenated and which may have 1, 2 or 3 radicals  
R<sup>b</sup>;  
30 R<sup>9</sup>, R<sup>10</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;  
R<sup>11</sup>, R<sup>12</sup>, R<sup>13</sup>, R<sup>14</sup>, R<sup>15</sup>, R<sup>16</sup>, R<sup>17</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen or  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl;  
or an agriculturally acceptable salt of the compound I,  
35 except for compounds of the formula I in which R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are both OH or both  
halogen if A<sub>1</sub> is N and A<sub>5</sub> is C.  
2. A compound as claimed in claim 1 of the formula I in which  
40 R<sup>1</sup> is halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl,  
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkenyl, OR<sup>6</sup>, SR<sup>6</sup> or NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; and  
R<sup>2</sup> is halogen, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl,  
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkenyl, OR<sup>6</sup>, SR<sup>6</sup> or NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>.

3. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2 of the formula I in which  $A_1$  is C and  $A_5$  is N and  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$  and  $A_4$  independently of one another are N or  $C-R^{3a}$ .
4. A compound as claimed in claim 3 of the formula I in which  $A_2$  is N.
5. A compound as claimed in claim 1 of the formula I in which  $A_1$  and  $A_3$  are N,  $A_5$  is C and  $A_2$  and  $A_4$  independently of one another are N or  $C-R^{3a}$ .
10. A compound as claimed in claim 1 of the formula I in which  $A_1$  is N and  $A_5$  is C and  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$  and  $A_4$  independently of one another are  $C-R^{3a}$ .
15. A compound as claimed in claim 1 of the formula I in which  $A_1$  and  $A_5$  are C, one of the variables  $A_2$  or  $A_4$  is sulfur and the other of the variables  $A_2$  or  $A_4$  and the variable  $A_3$  independently of one another are  $C-R^{3a}$  or N.
20. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims of the formula I in which n is 1, 2, 3 or 4.
9. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims of the formula I in which the group



where

25.  $R^{a1}$  is fluorine, chlorine or methyl;  
 $R^{a2}$  is hydrogen or fluorine;  
 $R^{a3}$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine,  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkoxy;  
 $R^{a4}$  is hydrogen or fluorine;  
 $R^{a5}$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or  $C_1-C_4$ -alkyl.

30. 10. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims of the formula I in which  $R^1$  is a group  $NR^7R^8$  where at least one of the radicals  $R^7$ ,  $R^8$  is different from hydrogen.
35. 11. A compound as claimed in claim 10 of the formula I in which  
 $R^7$  is  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1-C_6$ -haloalkyl,  $C_2-C_6$ -alkynyl or  $C_2-C_6$ -alkenyl;  
 $R^8$  is hydrogen or  $C_1-C_6$ -alkyl; or

- R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached are a saturated or partially unsaturated nitrogen heterocycle which may have one further heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, S and NR<sup>10</sup> as ring member and which may have 1 or 2 substituents selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, where R<sup>10</sup> is as defined in claim 1.
- 5           12. A compound as claimed in claim 10 or 11 of the formula I where R<sup>2</sup> is halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.
- 10          13. A compound as claimed in any of the preceding claims of the formula I where R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkenyl and R<sup>2</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.
- 15          14. The use of a compound of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 13 or of an agriculturally acceptable salt thereof for controlling phytopathogenic fungi.
- 20          15. A composition for controlling phytopathogenic fungi, which composition comprises at least one compound of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 13 and/or an agriculturally acceptable salt of formula I and at least one solid or liquid carrier.
- 25          16. A method for controlling phytopathogenic fungi, which method comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, the soil or the seeds to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 13 and/or with an agriculturally acceptable salt of I.